OF CONNECTICUT,

the Senate, December 16, 1845—On the resolution of Mr. Cass, for inquiring into the defences of the

or Mr. N.I.E.S said: In rising yesterday to address the Senate, it was not his intention to prolong in debate, entertaining, as he did, doubts whether is unexpected discussion upon a subject so grave discussion that the subject to have deliberately made up their judgments, as not calculated to lead to hasty committals; nor as he without some apprehensions that its influence at home, if not abroad, might have an unfavorable indency. This, (Mr. N. said.) he was aware would one much on the character of the debate, and of the decision which might be had on the resolutions, thich were the subject of it. His principal object was to endeavor to prevent a misapprehension of he sentiments of at least some of those on this side if the chamber. It appeared to have been assumed by the two gentlemen on the other side, [Mr. Manden and Mr. Archen,] who had addressed the senate, that these resolutions are regarded on this issumption, the remarks of those gentlemen appear o have been made. This, he believed, was not the subject it certainly was not the view which he took of he subject.

case; it certainly was not the view which he took of the subject.

These resolutions, (said Mr. N.,) proposing only an inquiry through the committees of the Senate into the condition of the defences of the country, would, in ordinary circumstances, and independent of the present state of our relations will one of the great powers of the world, excite no special interest, and their adoption would be a matter of course. It was true, they were very comprehensive in their scope, and proposed an inquiry into every branch of national defence—the army, the mayy, fortifications, ordnance, military stores, and the reorganization of the militia. But notwithstanding this extensive inquiry into the defences of the country, the great interest given to them was their assumed connexion with the peculiar relations of the United States with Great Britain, in regard to the Oregon territory; and the debate has taken that direction, and the grave question of the conflicting claims of the two countries in regard to that territory, has been brought into direct discussion. For himself, he should regret that the debate on those resolutions should give them a character which did not necessarily nor properly belong to them. He could not regard this as a war measure; yet he would not deny that it had some connexion with the present aspect of our relations with the power referred to. If, in acting on these the condition of the defences of the country would, in ordinary circumstances, and independent of the present state of our relations with one of the present state of our relations with one of the present state of our relations with one of the present state of our relations with one of the state of the country, would pass with very engrence of the world, excise no special interest, and their adoption would be a matter of course. It was true, they were very comprehensive in their scope, and proposed an inquiry into every branch in the country, the great interest given to them was their assumed consistency in the defence of the country, the great interest given to them was their assumed consistency in the present country that the peculiar relations of the United States with Great Britain, in regard to the Oregon and the grave question of the conflicting claims of the two countries in regard to that territory, has been should regret that the debate on those resolutions, and the grave question of the conflicting claims of the two countries in the special to that territory, that he should regret that the debate on those resolutions abould give them a character which did not necessarily nor properly belong to them. If the could not regard this as a wer measure, yet he would not deny that it had some conscions with the present cannot be a considered to the present countries. The proper questions with the power referred to. If, in acting on these resolutions, it is proper to look at the state of the countries of the present condition of our relations with England demanded; whether it would have been wiser to he present condition of our relations with England demanded; whether it would have been wiser to have pursued a more temporizing policy, to have deal have been wiser to he present condition of our relations with England demanded; whether it would have been wiser to have pursued a more temporizing policy, to have deal have been wiser to have pursued and the proper of the proper of the proper of the proper of the prop

Such, Mr. President, is the present condition of this controversy; and the question now seems to arise, what is to be done in the present aspect of the case?—whether there is anything for Congress to do, and if so, what measures are we called on to adopt? The honorable senator from North Carolina, [Mr. Mangem,] if he (Mr. N.) understood him, seemed to suppose that we had nothing to do. He considered the question with the Executive, and he preferred to leave it in his hands. He had great confidence in the President, and chose to let this whole matter remain with him, where he thought it more properly belonged, and would be more prudently managed. But does not the senator perceive that this subject is no longer with the Executive; that he has done all that he can do; that he has handed it over to us, with his recommendation of certain measures on the part of Congress for the protection of our citizens in the territory, and urged the assertion of our citizens in the territory, and urged the assertion of our rights to the extent they can be asserted under the existing treaty? I repeat, (said Mr. N.,) this subject is now with us, and the responsibility is upon us. What would senators do? Would they do nothing, and leave our interests to take care of themselves when the territory is rapidly settling with our own citizens? Would they recede from the stand we have taken? Have we not conceded enough; or would they advise to further concessions for the sake of peace? What-ver man the concessions of the sake of peace? What-ver man the concessions which it would senators when the territory is rapidly settling with our own citizens? Would they recede from the stand we have taken? Have we not concessed enough; or would they advise to further concessions for the sake of peace? What-ver man the concessions of the sake of peace?

on this question there may be an honest differ of opinion; but the measure itself appeared to

on this question there may be an honest difference of opinion; but the measure itself appeared to him so just, and ao manifestly demanded, that he sincerely hoped all would concur in R. He hoped we should pass these resolutions; and follow them up with such other measures as may be found incessary to put the country in a condition of reasonable preparation and security, for the possible contingency of a rupture between this and the most powerful nation on the globe. And, in this, he hoped we should act with a reasonable degree of uranimity. He trusted this would not be regarded in any respect as a party measure; and from what has fallen from the gentlemen on the other side of the chamber, he had a strong belief that such would be the case. The senator from Michigan, [Mr. Cass.] in his remarks, read from the debates in Parliament on the question of the Oregon controversy, to show that both parties in England were united in support of their pretensions. This he believed was not new or peculiar to this controversy; in all the disputes in which that country became involved with other nations, both parties united; the opposition were not less zealous in supporting all measures deemed necessary for the maintenance of the rights of the nation, than the party in power. And when we were threatened with difficulties with the most formidable nation on earth, he hoped we should not formidable nation on earth, he hoped we should not have less patriotism, nor be less ready to sacrifice our party feelings on the altar of our common country, than the statesmen of a rival nation, whose government secures, in a less degree, the blessings of liberty.

It would be presumption in him to advise his hon-

free twould be presumption in him to advise his hon-orable friends on the other side of the house as to the course they ought to pursue on this, or any other question; yet he could not but express the hope, that these resolutions, as an incipient measure for the defence of the country, would pass with very

antage of postage, we calively disc.

Indeed, the serve which will here the season of the message of the experimental and well-merited tribute to the message of the experimental the segle's feather.

The serve which will here the season of one that five well the segle's feather.

The serve which will here the season of the message of the eastern with the control onger with the title that he can do; that if we should be involved in war, it would be trought upon the country by the proceedings in the territory, and to the extent they treaty? I repeat, with us, and the extent they treaty? I repeat, with us, and the season of the extent they advise to the extent they advise to the extent they be sent the territory is a document worthy of the source from whence it emains to fear the would senators be part of Congress. Mr. N. did not know to what the senate or the extent they would the involved the senate or the sent of the would senators be accorded by the senator would find himself mistaken; he felt quite sure that he would ten? Have our interior, and the senator would find himself mistaken; he felt quite sure that he would ten? Have the would senators with the senator would find himself mistaken; he felt quite sure that he would ten? Have the world senators with the senator would find himself mistaken; he felt quite sure that he would ten? Have the world senator with the senator would find himself mistaken; he felt quite sure that he would ten? Have the world senators with the senator would find himself mistaken; he felt quite sure that he would ten? Have the world senators with the senator would find himself mistaken; he felt quite sure that he would ten? Have the world senators with the senator would find himself mistaken; he felt quite sure that he would ten? Have the world senators with the senator would find himself mistaken; he felt quite sure that he would ten? Have the world senators when he would senators were mistaken; the felt quite sure that he would ten? Have the would have the world senators with the and they recede from the stand we have taken? Have they recede from the stand we have taken? Have they recede from the stand we have taken? Have they recede from the stand we have taken? Have they recede from the stand we have taken? Have they recede from the stand we have taken? Have they recede from the stand we have taken? Have they recede from the stand we have taken? Have they recede from the stand we have taken? Have they recede from the stand we have taken? Have they recede from the stand we have taken? Have they recede from the stand we have taken? Have they recede from the stand we have taken? Have they recede from the stand we have taken? Have they recede from the stand we have taken? Have they recede from the stand we have taken? Have they recede from the stand we have taken? Have they recede from the stand they are taken to further concessions for the sake of peace? What if in their discussion and in our votes, we afford the two countries, there are few, he believed that the we reduce the two countries it shall be made to appear that the people of the considered our course a plain one—so clearly indicated by the circumstances of the case, the standard of the country are not united—that one-half of them would not sustain their own government—this could be called to obtain our rights with the standard them they recede from the embarrasments the point occupation, and the relieve to involve the two countries are called on to protect our citizens of the recent the protect on the protect our citizens of the resulting to a standard the protect of the policity of the standard the protect of the country that the people of the spring the British personnel of the country that the people of the spring the British personnel to the terminate the joint occupation, and there is the people of the spring the British personnel to the terminate the joint occupation and the recent personnel to the terminate the joint occupation and the recent personnel to the terminate the joint occupation and the recent personnel to th

PUBLIC SENTIMENT. OF THE PRESS RELATIVE TO THE LATE

under which high duties are levied, should be expunged from our tariff law, and their place supplied by an ad valoren duty, which in no case shall be high enough to exceed that ra e which produces the greatest revenue; and he would not impose a duty even to this extent unless the wants of the treasury require it. The ifficiential protection that would be thus afforded is all the manufacturers require to make them prosperous. A modification of the tariff to this extent would be a pecuniary advantage to the agriculturalists of the west to the amount of tens of millions of dollars per year. From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.
FRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We had intended to lay before our readers this morning a few of the meny evidences of public approval which this paper has commanded throughout the Union, but the press of other matter will not allow us to do so. So lucid and simple, so frank and manily, and so thoroughly American in its spirit and general views, this great document has received the unmixed award of the popular voice from the remaining and the very section of the Union, and

the republicans in every section of the Union, and even the more worthy off our political opponents have been constrained to acknowledge its merits, and acquiesce in the soundness of its doctrines. It was not, however, to be expected that that part of it which treats of the tariff and our foreign velations would suit the views of either the monopolists or ultra federalists; indeed, nothing could be a stronger presumption of its unsoundness than the approbation of such men. A republican ought always to suspect himself of some blunder whenever he is attended with the applauses of that hybrid multitude. By every other class of citizens, President Polk's message has been approved. These men, however, are where they were in 1812 and 13, and in 1844, and where they will always most probably remain in opposition to their country. The honor, the freedom, the territory of the country, are but secondary with them. Like the spiritless and corrupt aristocracy of Venice, whom the world saw a few years ago sell their country and its freedom to save the money-bags and palaces of a few wealthy citizens, pleasure and inxurious case have become dearer to them than the freedom or glory of their country.

From the Lewistown (Fa ) True Democrat

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Most if not all our readers have seen, if not per rused, the annual message of President Polk, which was furnished entire in the leat week's "Trub Demwas furnished entire in the last week's "Trub Democrat." Those who have read it have been able to form their own opinion of its merits, and will be the better able to decide upon the justice and correctness of our high opinion of this truly able state paper. The President has fully met the anticipations of his friends who confided in him to assert and vindicate the "clear and unquestionable rights" of his country.

The message opens with a beautiful and eloquent allusion to the happy influence of free government, and then proceeds to recommend to Congress early action in relation to the conclusion of the measure of annexation. This is but just, in order that the protection of our laws and the influence of our institutions may be rapidly disseminated throughout

stitutions may be rapidly disseminated throughout the full extent of the newly acquired territory. The interests of Texas involved, require that she should have representatives on the floor of Con-

should have representatives on the floor of Congress.

The message then proceeds to treat of our affairs with Mexico, and we learn that there is strong probability of an amicable adjustment with that power of matters in dispute. This will be hailed with the highest ratisfaction by all classes.

The state of our foreign relations are considered, and we find that good understanding exists with all nations except with England and Mexico, and jugging from the present contingency, no serious consequences are likely to result from the existing differences.

ferences.

The negotiation with Great Britain, is next alluded to, in relation to the Oregon question. The President goes at length into the discussion of this question, and recommends that notice be given by Congress that the joint occupancy should cease. The whole nation approves the motion, and will manfully sustain the President.

The President recommends the establishment of Indian agencies beyond the Rocky mountains, and also for the protection of emigrants, besides other recommendations in regard to the graduation and sale of the public lands.

A reduction of the present tariff laws is next proposed; and here we are compelled to differ from the President. We do not think that in this recommendation he will be supported by Pennsylvania, whose interests have been so much promoted by that measure. In this, and the suggestion of slightly increased rates of postage, we entirely dissent from the opinion of the message.

The independent treasury, and a separation of banks from the government, is insisted upon, and very properly too.

now settled in the territory, we should do no more control to be demanded by a just in the territory will be should do not more control to the territory of Canada, she had established forth they are the should not be should be a more control to the territory of Canada, she had established forth they are the should not receive the winth the activation of the should not receive the winth the territory which the wind the territory will be should not should not be should not be

CHEROKEE AFFAIRS - No. V.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Grigin of the western Cherokees—Duration of the pur-ple and of the common property, proposed in 1808 and consummated in 1817 and 1819—Treation of the the Cherokee nation west—Treaty of 1828.

I proceeding show the injustice of the United

The interest of his auccessor.

The interest of the cluck was wonded by the Duchess of Dine. The daughter of Courland, and born consequently in thrones, she had long exercised the double of the Linuville, Taxas, the dependance committed by the Cumanche which was tollowed by the Lattle of Plumpers of Linuville, Taxas, the had be used by the Cumanche which was tollowed by the Lattle of Plumpers of Linuville, Taxas, the had be used by the Lattle of Plumpers of Linuville, Taxas, the had be used by the Lattle of Plumpers of Linuville, Taxas, the had be used by the Lattle of Plumpers of Linuville, Taxas, the had be used by the Lattle of Plumpers of Linuville, Taxas, the lattle of Linuvil

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western chiefe" should read, "the lawless deposi-bishop of Paris, the cardinal Talleyrand de Peris